Strong-, electromagnetic- and weak interactions (called charged interactions in the following) are believed to be described by universal gauge couplings based on a local gauge group G [1]. The local structure of G connects the charge like gauges with the space-time gauges and therefore charged with gravitational interactions.

Pursuing the ideas expressed in ref (2) all mass scales, in particular Newton's constant arise spontaneously [3] and/or through the regularization of quantum fluctuations [4].

An action involving explicit mass scales shall be understood as a low energy effective action, to be replaced by a (classically) scale invariant action inducing spontaneous generation of mass scales.

This situation prevails with respect to the weak- and associated intercations.

We study the following hypotheses:

i) Charge like and space-time gauges are low energy ($E \ll m_{Planck} = 1.22 \cdot 10^{19}$GeV) manifestations of common geometric origin.

ii) The unified family of gauges corresponds to coordinate transformations of a manifold $\mathcal{M}$ involving $M > 4$ dimensions.

iii) The ground state shows a spontaneous asymmetry: four dimensional space-time remains flat whereas an M - 4 dimensional subspace acquires constant curvature [FN1] the curvature radius being essentially Planck's length ($l_{Pl} = 1.61 \cdot 10^{-33}$ cm).

iv) The action governing the interactions (in $\mathcal{M}$) is scale invariant and thus involves a family of scalar (hermitian) fields $\varphi_\alpha, \alpha = 1, \ldots, n \ (n > 1)$ in the following combination with the curvature scalar (in $\mathcal{M}$)